FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1883.

Amusements To-day. Madiana Square I hentre—The Rajah, F.50 P. M. Nibla's Cardon—Excision, S.F. M. Spancer's Palace Munic Fall—Variety, 1 and S.P. M. Spencer's Palace Music Full-Variety, 1sed 87. M Theatre Comique. "Muligan Guard Ball. 2 and 87. M Union Square 1 heatre—Vers. 1 P. M. Windsor Theatre—The Sandi King. 1 P. M. 94th 8t. Theatre—Powler Auction, 1 P. M. 23d 8t. Theatre—Zoubla. 1 P. M.

### The Treasury Waif.

If the Treasury officials had any satisfac fory explanation of the ten thousand dollars found last week hidden under the machinery in the Redemption Bureau, it was the duty to publish the facts immediately. At first they refused emphatically to speak on the subject at all. The Treasurer of the United States closed his lips firmly, and so did his cashier. The clerks, of course, followed the example of their superiors.

An attempt is now made, in an irresponsi ole way, alleged to be authorized by the Treasurer's office, to cover up this matter by a statement that the notes had no commer rial value and were cancelled. We have al ready shown that they were not cancelled secording to the regulations of the Treasury But if this statement is well founded, and it there were marks of initial cancellation on he ten bills, as is pretended after eight day of reflection, why practise concealment about it? The Treasurer and his associates and every motive to relieve misgiving as to he value of the discovery. The failure to do tat the right time casts suspicion on this ardy explanation.

If the notes were not valuable and ready for issue, that fact could have been estab ished at the instant they were delivered by the honest finder. It may be assumed that he Treasurer's office did not desire the pubication of a discovery that necessarily relected on its loose management, taking the very best phase of the case for the office, as low presented.

But when the material fact became known to the public, and the Treasurer was called apon to confirm or deny it, he put inquiry off. He was silent and almost insolent When the acting Secretary of the Treasury was called upon for information touching the find, the most that could be got out of him was that "the cashier said the notes had no commercial value."

No investigation was ordered. Nobody was disturbed. The President and the Cab met were pursuing their own pleasures far away from Washington, and the subordinates there thought it only fair they should take the world easy themselves. If ten millions had been stolen, they would not be responsible for the robbery.

The most serious aspect of this case is the loss of confidence in the so-called guards of the Treasury. This is by no means the first instance when large sums of money have been found in the rooms and corridors of the Treasury for which no good account could e rendered. Were they charged to profit and loss, or were they covered up by a couvenient entry in the ledgers? The system of accountability must be radically wrong

when these things can happen. The people have lost faith, not only in the methods, but in the men who are administering these great trusts. They have patiently submitted to prodigality and plunder for long years, hoping, under the promise of reform inside the ruling party, there would be a change for the better. But instead of improvement the abuses have been aggravated, and now tens of thousands of honest Republicans join cordially in the demand that the rascals be turned out.

The Republican party must go !

The Defeat of the French in Topquin.

The serious reverse experienced by the French troops in their advance upon Sontol from Hanoi may yet prove to them a blessing in disguise, if it opens their eyes to the Cochin China was conquered and the cowpresent campaign with forces entirely disproportionate to the task, for the natural obstacles presented in the Tonquin delta have proved considerable, and the Chinese refugees enlisted in its defence are far more formidable antagonists than any hitherto encounted in Farther India. It is probable that M. CHALLEMEL-LACOUR will speak hereafter with less disdain of China's military resources, seeing that a parcel of Chinese refugees have repulsed, after fourteen hours' hard fighting, a strong body of French soldiers. In his next rose-colored colloquy with the Chamber of Deputies he will be apt to retrain from describing the Tonquin expedition

as a military promenade. If the accounts of the operation, which began on August 15, are closely scrutinized, it will be found that the Black Flags exhibited not only remarkable valor and endurance, but considerable strategic ability. No sooner was it learned that the French attack would be made in three parallel columns moving at some distance from one another than the Chinese seem to have determined to allure, by a pretended retreat, the middle division as far northward as possible, in order that when the assaults upon their own eight and left flanks had been repulsed the middle column might be cut off and massacred. It is an ominous fact that this programme was executed in all points up to five o'clock in the afternoon, and that the Chinese only failed to annihilate the middle column because it rained heavily all day, and the water rose so rapidly that they were forced to suspend their counter attack and to let the enemy escape. As it was, the middle column was cooped up in its perilous advanced position until the following morning, when reenforcements reached it from Hanol and enabled it to fall back on their intrenched camp near that city.

It appears from the telegrams that each of the three expeditionary columns comprised five hundred infantry and some batteries of field artillery, and that the right division, which moved along the banks of the Sonkoi, was supported by gunboats. The advance of the last mentioned force was blocked by a bamboo abattis protecting a native village; and it bodes ill for the success of future aggressive operations that the defenders of this rude fortification, although uriously shelled by the gunboats, repulsed three desperate efforts of the French troops to carry their intrenchments. This attack upon the right must therefore be pronounced a complete failure, for although the French occupied the works on the following morning, they had been voluntarily evacuated during the night on account of the accidental miscarriage of the well-laid plan to surround and destroy the middle column As to the column on the left, which took the route furthest westward, this seems to have penetrated within three hundred yards of the Chinese intrenchments; but leve they received such a terrific fusiliade mount a horse she cannot ride. If this exthat all hope of carrying the works was at

once abandoned, and the order to fall back upon Hanol was given. No sooner was the retreat begun than the Chinese rushed from their intrenchments, and fell so flercely on the French that the latter were only able to retire one mile after two hours' hard fighting. The pursuit was kept up until four o'clock in the afternoon, when the Chinese drew off, in pursuance, apparently, of their plan to isolate the middle column, which they now enveloped on all sides, and which, but for the heavy rains that frustrated the attack, would probably have been exterminated.

What was the actual loss of the French in killed and seriously wounded we have, as yet, no means of knowing; for it is clear that the official estimate is ludicrously irreconcilable with the official accounts of the severity of the engagements. If it were a fact that all three columns had but eighteen killed and forty wounded, the disastrous failure of the movement would be inexplicable and unpardonable. The truth is doubtless, that the figures telegraphed refer to but one of the three divisions which took part in the advance. However this may be, it has been demonstrated that the force collected at Hanol under Gen. Bougt is altogether inadequate for aggressive action, and that it must be strongly reënforced before it can pretend to cope with the Black Flags, who are masters of the whole Red River region north of the capital. As for the capture of Hai-Dzuong on the Tai-Chin River, this was an achievement of little consequence, for the place seems to have been defended only by the native Annamese Hué, too, which depends for its defence upon the Annamese, is not likely to offer very stubborn resistance to the attack which is contemplated, particularly as the land force of the assailants, in this instance, will be supported by gunboats. But no facile successes won over the native soldiery will compensate for the defeat experienced at the hands of the Black Fings, or avail to disguise from the French people how gravely the problem of Tonquinese occupation may be complicated by the introduction of a Chi-

### The Irishman's Last Failure.

Those who have made a study of that valegated pattern of humanity known as Irish character, recognize in it a moral tartan, a coat of many colors, where the design is al ways at cross purposes. If Mr. OSCAR WILDE had been born an Englishman, he would have been a poet, had circumstance encouraged him toward that livelihood. If ie had been born in this country, he would in all probability have developed into one of those inoffensive intellectual cranks that might be called the dudes of literature. But being of Irish birth, he is neither one nor the other, yet something of both. Mr. WILDE is a scholar of no mean attainments-he has successfully disguised them-and there is a serious side to his character. Many great actors consent to play certain parts because it pays to become buffoons; so, partly from this sordid motive, and partly from his Irish weakness for tawdry display, he chooses motley as his favorite wear. But he is ar academic SIMPKIN; if you scratch him, you shall find the poet under the fool.

TENNYSON, in a vain moment, left the graceful repose of lyric poetry for the active arena of the London stage. He produced "The Cup " at the Lyceum. " The Falcon " at the St. James's, and recently "The Promise of May" at the Globe. These attempts were conspicuous failures. Mr. WILDE has failed in a similar manner, and from similar causes The derision with which our New York audicuce greeted the performance of "Vera" was the echo of the scoffs that saluted "The Promise of May" six months ago in London. If TENNYSON'S plays contain no traces of the author of the "Idyls of the King," and if "Vera" is not as good as "Ave Imperatrix," it is because the abilities required and the means employed in meditative lyric poetry are diametrically opposed to those required

for dramatic writing. The poet may be likened to an architect and a dramatist to a shipbuilder. It is true difficulties involved in the permanent occu- the object of each is to construct a dwelling pation of the Red River region against the for men, but for widely different purposes, will of the Chinese. The ease with which | and therefore of different material and of different shape. So it may be said of Mr. ardice usually displayed by the native An-namese led the French to undertake the sail." The dramatic efforts of TENNYSON were presented to the English public with a magnificence of scenery unprecedented even on the London stage; the performers, numbering IRVING, ELLEN TERRY, Mrs. KENDALL, Mrs. BERNARD BEERE, wore the best living artists in their lines. Nothing was wanting to insure success-nothing but a good play Mr. WILDE, on the contrary, was handi capped very heavily. The scenery of "Vera' was poor, the costumes ridiculous, and the company was in keeping with the accessories. He had concentrated the purpose of the drama on the character o the heroine. The lady who undertook the part proved sadly unequal to the task We doubt if any interpretation could have rescued the piece, but she, giving it no helping hand, collaborated in its failure. The occasion was intended to afford to Miss Pres-COTT an opportunity of urging on the public her claim to the conspicuous position of a star. A star no longer means an artist of exceptional merit; it means something curious and uncommon. One lady is a notorious beauty, another is gifted with a comic kick, and both are stars. This actor has cultivated a shuffling walk and a stammering utterance; that one discovers in himself some other imperfection which can be recognized as an artistic trade mark. But very few, indeed, are those who have reached any prominence by sheer artistic effort; and those few in this age, where notoriety for all practical purposes is accepted in the piace of fame, find themselves herded the tricksters. Miss Prescort is gifted with no peculiarity, either of person or of style, that raises her above the list of good stock actresses. She is not gifted with the subtle means and personality that distinguish Miss CLARA MORRIS by her thrilling faults. She is a sound, trusty, experienced actress, valuable for the work she is shaped to perform in a team. When such artists leave the sphere in which they are eminent and are charged to represent characters beyond their comprehension and experience, they fall into a common error, believing that the greater display of physical effort is all the difference between Macduff and Macbeth. They mistake vehemence for intensity and noise for passion. They have no idea of the subtle inflections that convey like music the inward workings of human suffering. They have at command the whine of sorrow and the monotone of tragic delivery. Their energy consists in masticating their words and spitting out each syllable by giving undue and almost vicious vigor to the leading consonant. They seem to treat the dialogue as a wild animal treats its food, tearing it piecemeal, growling over each morsel, anarting or purring

described as "the lidless dragon-eyed glare of

modern tragedy." Mr. WILDE suffered from

this kind of interpretation, and from the

Kathara Carlot Brand and Same and the same a

ranks in which she can serve with distinction, and serve to retain others like her in a serviceable condition, "Vera" will be profit-Mr. Wilde has not been long enough

among us to understand that the freedom of speech allowed and encouraged here does ot mean complicity or even sympathy with the sentiments we applaud, partly, perhaps, on general principles, and partly from our love of rhetoric. The discontents from various parts of the world, the political and social cranks, arrive here in search of homes and livelihoods, and we give thom welcome If they desire to declaim their aspirations, we provide spacious halls with every con venience, where they can exercise themselves and like Hamlet, can "speak daggers but use none." They afford us pleasing proofs of the superiority of our Government over those they have escaped from and abuse. But the sympathy created by such woes is not of that intimate domestic kind we expect and require to find on the stage. We hate tyranny in the abstract, but the theatre deals only with the concrete, and Mr. WILDE got into the wrong church when he set up a political pulpit on the stage. We can enjoy it when covered up, as Vicron Hugo succeeded in doing in "Le Roi s'amuse," and as SARDOU so deftly concealed it in his "Putrie." But Mr. WILDE is not yet VICTOR nor a VICTORIEN.

It may be asked wherefore an aged poet of the well-carned fame of TENNYSON risked his name on the stage, and proved his inability to write a drama. There are two reasons. The first is that a tragedy is the highest form of mental production; it ranks above the epic. These two kinds of works are profoundly compared by the great Greek critic, who assigns undeniable reasons for the elevation of the tragic above the epic achievement; and every poet desires to excel in the highest effort of his art. Secondly, the dramatist is present when his work enters the minds of those to whom it is addressed; he is the witness of its effect; he sees the tears and hears the applause, while other poets cannot have this sweet privilege, cannot enjoy this exquisite tribute to their self-love.

Mr. HENRY GEORGE was examined on Wedpesday before a committee of the United States Senate, which is now here engaged in a fancy investigation. In the report of his testimony which is contained in the New York Tribune, Mr. GEORGE is reported as saying, under oath, "that the Western Union Company had, during its recent troublefurnished the newspapers of New York and other cities with editorial articles favorable to its interests, and that the friendship which exists between this corporation and the press throughout the country had proved of great value to the Western Union during the strike in influencing public opinion in its favor."

Mr. George is himself a practised jour nalist, and he ought to know that such vague imputations and such general charges are not worthy of a man of his character and experience. Let him be specific, and name the accused journals. To what newspaper in New York and other cities did the West ern Union furnish articles during the strike What newspapers have published as their own articles that proceeded from the West ern Union officers, and that were written in its interest by agents of that corporation Where are the articles whose insertion was thus procured?

Let us have all the facts from Mr. GEORGE, and let us have them fully and plainly. There should be no hesitation and no evasion con cerning a question like this.

# The Minnesota Tornado.

The tornado in Minnesota on Tuesday evening was one of the most destructive and terrible that has ever occurred in this country. Already it is known that thirty or forty persons were killed and that property worth three-quarters of a millio dollars was destroyed, but the full extent of the calamity has not yet been ascertained. The storm's path varied in width from about two miles and a half to three-quarters of a mile, and was about sixty miles long. In this path lay the thriving little city of Rochester, several villages, and a great many farms. The storm spared none of them. One-third of Rochester was destroyed, two or three villages were partially swept away, and not only farm houses and barns, stacks of hay and grain, fences and trees, but even growing crops were borne off by the whirlwind.

The innumerable details furnished by the telegraphic despatches show that this tornado was remarkable for combining on a very large scale nearly every characteristic feature that has been noticed in previous tornadoes. In studying this storm the meteorologist must feel the same gratification that a zoölogist enjoys in contemplating an unusually powerful and well-developed specimen of some rare and flerce race of animals. We read, for instance, of the sickly green hue of the sky as the storm approached; of the frightful-looking clouds rolling, tumbling, and whirling, and chang ing in hue from copper to bronze and black of the terrifying roar that filled the welkin, and, finally, of the appearance of the dreaded black tornado cone, inverted, and extending up into the whirling clouds to "an immeas urable height."

The work of the storm, too, appears to have included all the various and singular forms of destruction which tornadoes are capable of achieving. Some buildings were utterly demolished, with all their surroundings, so that the inmates who escaped with their lives were afterward unable to determine exactly where their homes had stood. Other buildings were carried off their foundations without being torn to pieces. The wind twisted off a railroad switch bar, throwing open the switch, and thereby wrecking freight train. Men and women were overtaken in the fields, and whirled high up in the air, some being dashed to death on the ground, or even torn to pieces by the wind, while others were set down again almost uninjured.

There is one fact which is particularly interesting, since it shows that few or no lives would be lost in tornadoes if only sufficient warning of their approach were given. All who had time to do so took refuge in collars, and wherever this was done not a single life was lost. The Government weather watchers say they are unable to furnish predictions of particular tornadoes; they can only give general warning when the atmospheric conditions over a certain territory indicate that the formation of tornadoes is imminent there. But the in habitants of districts where tornadoes are o frequent occurrence, it would seem, ough to be able to devise a system warnings for themselves. A tornado does its work with tremendous rapidity when it is once fully developed, but the appearance of the sky always gives unmis takable indications of what is coming, and watchers could be appointed whose duty should be to give warning of the approach of a tornado in time to enable the inhab itanta along its path to flee into their cellars

tornado is shown by the fact that a family of four saved their lives in Tuesday's storm by jumping into an empty eistern, while their ouse was torn to pieces over their heads.

The Hon. JOHN A. KARSON of Iowa has an article in the last number of the North Ameri can Review proposing to establish a property a Republican statesman, and this seems to be a Republican idea. We had a Commission here once, largely composed of Bepublicans, with Mr. Evants at their head; and they thought none but property owners should be allowed to vote in city elections. But the people of New York set their foot on this notion; and now the Republicans of other States may like it, but in New York it is no longer a favored fancy.

It is astonishing what a stir is produced by the simple proposition that the Republica party must go. Our Republican contemporadare say that thousands of Republican office holders feel it deeply, much as they may fancy themselves to be protected by DOHMAN B. EATON and the sham reform of the civil service. But in spite of all these things the solemn truth remains. The Republican party must go It was a tragical spectacle that a police-

man beheld in an Eighth avenue tenement yesterday-the dead bodies of a middle-aged man and young woman, both shot through the head with a buildog revolver, which was yet in the dead man's hand. It was a shocking thing which the dead young woman's boy had seen a few minutes before, when he saw his mother stagger and fall with the bullet in her ead, and her murderer fall with another bullet fired by himself into his own head. Then there appeared on the scene the wretched husband those wife had been killed by the man he had sefriended. Why, oh, why, should men thus urn the world into bell?

The yellow fever at Pensacola appears to so gaining ground. In the mean time it has been alleged that the authorities there are consaling the truth in regard to the provalence the disease. If this is so, means should be taken at once to put an end to all subterfuge The whole country is interested in knowing tho truth.

A newspaper article with BISMARCK behind t is a power in Europe. On Wednesday the North German Gazette, BIRMARCE'S organ, published an article to the effect that France alone threatened the peace of Europe, that the French cry for revenge could not continue without serious danger, and that the passions comented by it might burst the bounds of peace. This was an unmistakable warning to France, given at a time when the French are unusually sensitive on account of their numerous foreign enterprises. We learn by a despatch given to-day that the North German Gazette's article has startled Paris alarmed Paris, Vienna, and Berlin, and been the subject of debate by the press everywhere. Bis MARCK may be enfeebled by illness, but he can raise a storm whenever it suits him to do so, and he can raise it by a very few words through his organ that may not even be written by him-

The trial of FRANK JAMES promises to fur nish no end of sensations. The latest excite-ment is over a threatening letter received by two "prominent citizens" who are to be called as witnesses against James. The people of Gallatin are said to be very indignant over this alleged attempt at intimidation on the part of JAMES'S friends, while JAMES's counsel exhibit equally warm indignation over what they call a trick of James's enemies to excite popular enmity against him. But the public at large is principally interested in having this uns vory James gang business properly and finally

The Chicago Herald prints an interview with an Artistic Tattooer named Prof. EDWIN THOMAS, whose business is to tattoo people who wish to be decorated in that manne The most noted persen I ever had call upon e," he says, " was Mr. Dana of THE SUN. offered me one thousand dollars to brand the HATES.

This is a funny story. Why should any one be willing to pay for tattooing Haves in that manner, when Haves was already marked with an ineffaceable brand of fraud that no dis guise can ever conceal, and that history will only deepen and blacken as the years pa away? Prof. Thomas may be a great artist as a tattooer, but as a liar he is only a clumsy bungler.

A connection between fish and earthquakes s apparently suggested at first by the report of urgeon Main, at Brownsville, to the Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital, "Early in August," says Dr. Main, "there was a shower of thousands of fish in Monte Morelos, and there was an earthquake at Pachuca causing twenty deaths and the destruction of thirty houses." Possibly this is not a logical, but only a chronological connection. If, however, flying fish could always be made the couriers to announce the approach of an earthquake, the arrangement would be very useful.

As one good turn deserves another, the compliment paid by Venezuela in erecting a statue to Washington is to be very promptly followed by a like courtesy in this country, with the erection of a statue to Bolivan. As, also, the Caracas monument was unveiled on the birthday of Bolivan, so the memorial to the great Venezuelan will be unvoiled, it is supposed, on the birthday of Washington. The at tending ceremony may have a certain value in fixing public thought upon the collateral influence of Washington's career in inspiring he men of Spanish-American colonies to throw off the European yoke.

Dr. HARRISON WAGNER of Maryland, who was some years ago considered by many people the champion litigant, is again in the field to beat the highest record—his own. According to a despatch to the Baltimore Sun, on the 6th of August he caused to be issued 703 summonses, each for \$98, against the Adams Express Company, while 171 for \$100 each, and 80 for \$98 each, were issued against a flour mer-chant named Shriner, and 250 for the latter sum each against Mr. WINEBEEUNER. Here we have a total of 1,204 summoners issued at the instance of Dr. Wagnen. This kind of amuse ment cannot be indulged in gratis. There are costs for somebody to pay, and Dr. WAGNER found in the hundreds of magistrates' judgments which he secured five years ago those costs invariably fell upon him. Yet he is again at the business of suit bringing, with fresh ardor and in greater force.

The queer propensity of the Universal Peace Union to select for its officers and speakers men with names by no means suggesting gentiquess was manifest once more at the opening of the Mystic meeting on Wednesday. when the President chosen was Mr. CLUBB and the Secretary Mr. WHIPPER. But what's in name?

# It Makes the Republicans Howl.

From the Buston Post.

The mention of Holman for the Presidency calls forth a bitter howl from the Republicans. He has objected to so many of their thisving appropriation bills that they detest him above all other Democrats.

Candidates for Governor of New Jersey. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Staid Joe Parker, the immediate Judge Scudder, and the flery Zuitck deny that they are candidates for Governor. Now let us hear from scholasite Joe Haines, the magnetic Joinson, the efficience Harry, and merry Andrew. If they are all out of the field there ought to be a fine showing for Dr. Thomas Dunn English. There are many queer atmospheric disturbances this year. Yours truly, NEWARK, Aug. 23.

J. C. McMullin, with Major W. C. Armor and A. L. Saell, has fought the Petroleum Age. Mr. Mc-Mullio's knowledge of the oil fields is as thorough as that of any other person. His monthly stock reports The safety of an underground retreat in a | will be printed in the age.

THE TARIFF ON WIRE RODS. abt to be Settled by String Importer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Treasury peo ole are coming to a conclusion about the wir question. The importers have been in doubt ever since the passage of the new tarif come, and the New York and Boston collectors have made differing decisions. The law pro vides that the duty on iron or steel rivet. screw, nail, and fence wire rods shall by sixtenths of a cent per pound. Another clause provides that the duty on round iron in colls or rods shall be one and two-tenths of a cent. Still another provision is to the effect that certain forms of iron in the manufacture of which charcoal is used shall pay a duty of \$22 a ton. The department will hold that the provision concerning charcoal iron does not apply to wire rods, and the question thus arises whether any rods at all can come in under the low rate of duty, six-tenths of a cent a pound. Congress did not provide any method for determining how rods to be used for nails, rivets, acrews, and fence wire were to be distinguished from other rods of the same size and character to be used for other purposes. The Collector of Boston decided that the rods must pay the high duty—one and two-tenths of a cent—srobably, it is thought, on the ground that if the low rate should be assessed importers would bring in rods that were to be used for other purposes, under the pretence that they were to be made into the articles specified in the paragraph fixing the low duty. It has been leared by dealers that the department would hold that Congress did not know what it was talking about, and that there are no rods made especially for these purposes. Any rods can be thus used, and to prevent fraud the higher rate should be charged. It is the purpose of the department to give the benefit of the lower rate, and to admit all rods of the proper size, and which shall be stated to be imported for the manufacture of nails, screws, rivets, and fence wire, at six-tenths of a cent. The department has about determined that Congress has so framed the law that, if importers desire to evade it, they can do so by importing round iron in colla for rods, pretending that it is to be used for nails, &c, when it is not. The Government will not be able to follow the iron after it has paid the duty and been delivered to the merchant. or rods shall be one and two-tenths of a cent. Still another provision is to the effect

### WHAT IS THOUGHT OF HOLMAN.

From the Boston Globe Some one who has been looking into the record of Congressman William S. Holman has written to THE SUN some facts concerning his record in Congress which are so unusual and which are worthy of so much commendation in any member of that body that they deserve to

be told far and wide.

To the honor of Judge Holman, it is said that during all his Congressional career of alnost a quarter of a century not once has he ever voted to give an acre of the public lands to any corporation. But in every instance when such grants were being considered, and also whenever an extension was being made in order to allow a corporation to keep posses sion of a grant which it would otherwise lose his vote has unfallingly been found on the neg ative side. His record covers the whole period of lavish land grants and of almost complete Congressional surrender to the wishes of the and-enriched corporations. But during all this time, when the companies were exerting the strongest influences of every sort over members of Congress, and with such success that opposition was next to useless, Judge Holman kept a clean record.

The man who was able to do this, and who did it with such decision as did the Great Obector, is deserving of high praise, not only for his integrity, but also for the keen appreciation of the fact that our broad acres, the source of our wealth and our prosperity, should be the heritage of the people. If he had done nothing else in Congress, this record alone would be high honor.

THE APPOINTMENT OF STANLEY MATTHEWS.

A Correspondence Between Mr. McLean and

JAMESTOWN, R. L. July 28, 1888. DEAR SIR: I am an old friend of Stanley Mat thews, and took an active part in having him confirmed I am sorry to see that New York newspapers charg that you agreed to subscribe a large sum to the Garfield election fund upon a bargain with Garfield that he would (if elected President) send to the Senate the name of Stanley Matthews to fill a vacancy occasioned by any resignation, death, or otherwise on the Sup-

Will you be so kind as to tell me frankly whether there is any truth in this, or whether you made any arrange ment at all to have him placed upon the Supreme beach I feel that I have the right to sak this of you, because worked hard, and in good faith, for his confirmation having known him from his boyhood, and believed i his great ability and his integrity. Very truly yours, Washington McLean.

To JAT GOULD, Esq., New York city. 105 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, July 31, 1883, Washington McLean, Esq., Jamestown, R. L.

nomination of Stanley Matthews or any one cise to the Supreme Bench is a pure fabrication. I had no bargain or understanding with Gen. Garfield of any sort, directly it was at your own personal solicitation after his nomi nation that I asked Mr. Plumb by an open telegram to aid, if consistent, in his confirmation. Mr. Matthews was never my counsel; indeed, he was the friend, if not also counsel for the Texas and Pacific, then controlled by Mr. Thomas A. Scott, and which was at the time a hos tile interest to those in which I was interested. Your truly,

# The Appropriation Bills Wouldn't Bag.

From the Utica Observer. The Cincinnati Commercial-Gazelle ancers at William S. Holman as follows: "He is tall and gaunt, wears ill-fitting clothing, and has a complaining voice." If this is all the Gazette can find to cavil at, Holman will ot be harmed. Hickory Jackson had ill-fitting clother abraham Lincoln was tall and gaunt, and Holman complaining voice has complained most bitterly of R sublican extravagance and corruption. No woude publical extravagance and corruption. But woulder they don't like that complaining voice I But the Com-mercial-Gazetic cannot injure Holman in the eyes of the people by showing him to unite prominent questities of Andrew Jackson and Abraham Linroin. His trousers may bag at the knees, but we don't believe there would be any bagging to the appropriation bills during his ad-ministration.

The Hill Investigation. WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 .- The Hill Investigating Committee to-day received a report on the condi-tion of the heating apparatus in the Chicago Custon House from Mesars. Robert Russell and Albert Gallaway House from Messra. Robert Russell and Albert Gallaway, experts appointed by the Collector of Customs at Chicago, at the instance of Assistant Secretary New to examine the apparatus. The committee decline to disclose the character of the report. It is understood, however, that the report corroborates the testimony of Mr. Woodman, which was in effect that the apparatus put in by the contractors. Bartiett, Robians & Co., did not in several instances meet the requirements of the contract are regards the quality and quantity of the material to be used. The report of Mr. Green, the other expert sent to examine the work has not yet been received. Mr. New, Chalriman, anys that the report of the committee will be submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury bext week.

# The Canadian Pacific Excursionists.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.-A d stinguished party of inglish and Canadian gentlemen, principally stock olders in the Cauadian Pacific Bailway, arrived her holders in the Cauadian Facine Railway, arrived horse of any over the Miningan Central Railroad. Among the members of the party are President George Steidents, Vice President B. McIntire and R. B. Angus of the Canadian Facine: Frince Holsendole, Lancellers; Count Gleichen, Earl Lashun, Lord Ethinstone, and Lord Castledown, London, and a large number of Canadian officials. The garty will go to al. Paul to-morrow and thence to Winnipez, Minnetonika, and Emerson. From the latter place they will go over the Canadian Facine to Colgaraby, 1000 miles west of Winnipez, The party is travelling in a splendidly equipped special train.

Mr. Adams's Candidate Against Butler. Boston, Aug. 23.-Mr. Charles Francis Adams Boston, Aug. 23.—Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., who has been often mentioned as a strong man to oppose the reclection of Gov. Butler, has written a letter to a friend in which occurs this emphasic passage: "Having just returned from a five weeks absence from home. I have expressed myself as unreservedly in favor of the nomination of Henry I. Perce as the best man to not up against Butler. Under no circumstances what ever would I allow my name to be used in the coming Convention, but least of all would allow it to be used against Mr. Plerce, whom I have long desired to see Governor, and never more than now."

# Fight with Indians in Peru.

Lima, Aug. 23., via Galveston. — To-day's Puckie says. The Chilian chief at Huancayo, having been informed that a large body of Indians in the neighborhood intended to sack the city and castigate the party in favor of peace on the occasion of the evacuation of the passes of the occasion of the evacuation of the passes of the occasion of the evacuation of the passes of the occasion of the evacuation of the passes of the occasion of the evacuation of the passes of the occasion of the evacuation of the passes of the occasion of the evacuation of the passes of the occasion of the evacuation of the evacuation of the occasion of the evacuation of the evacuation of the occasion of the evacuation of the evacu

Prince Hehenlohe's Mission.

TORONTO, Aug. 23.—Prince Hohenlohe in an interview said that his mission here had been greatly misunderstood. The derman Government had no intention of encouraging the emigration of Germans to Canada, but sumply desired to abcortain how the English extract on their system of colonization.

The state of contact and the state of the st

FINE HOMES THREATENED.

Jay Gould's Beautiful Lawn Already Dis-Sured by Telegraph Poles.

Mayor Edson presided at the meeting of the Aqueduct Commissioners yesterday after-noon, held to afford a hearing to the property owners along the proposed line of the aque-duct between Pocantico Creek and Harlem River. Commissioners Dowd and Lane and

Comptroller Grant were present. Mr. Robert Sewell, who has served as Chairman of the Board appointed by the Supreme Court to appraise lands along the line of the Kensico aqueduct, was the first one to address the Commissioners. He said that the route a at present proposed would pass under some of the finest country bouses in the world. The shafts necessary in tunnelling, with the buildings above them, the men employed around

shafts necessary in tunnelling, with the buildings above them, the men employed around them, and the döbris taken from them, would make those homes unpleasant for a long time. The route, Mr. Bewell said, passed under such estates as those of Jay Gould, E. S. Jaffray, Cyrus W. Field, and A. S. Hatch. These property owners were now irritable because the Water Commissioners had recently run a telegraph line along the old route.

Jay Gould's beautiful lawn had been disfigured by unsightly bark-covered telegraph polos. Such men would find ways to obtain large damages from any commission appointed to consider the injury caused by the new tunnel, and would make this route very expensive.

Mr. Orlando B. Potter explained to the Commissioners that half a mile or so east, over in the Valley of the Saw Mill, the damages to property would be so much smaller than would be incurred in the present route that the added cost of a mile or two in the length of the route would be small in comparison.

Mr. Potter urged the Commissioners to adopt a tunnel fifteen feet in diameter instead of twelve. He said that the extra cost would not exceed fifteen per cent, white neariy double the amount of water could flow through it. The rapid growth of the city and the wants of the outlying districts would soon cause a demand for that kind of a tunnel. In the mean time the abundant supply sould be used for flushing out rewers, and thus promoting the city's health. Cheap water would her cause a demand for that kind of a tunnel. In the mean time the abundant supply sould be used for flushing out rewers, and thus promoting the city's health. Commission with Mr. Potter, said that a fitteen-foot tunnel would soon cause a demand for that kind of a tunnel. In the mean time the abundant supply sould be supply 145,000,000 galions of water more in a day than one of twelve feet diameter. The extra cost would be \$2,000,000 as sum which he considered insignificant when compared with the benefits of the larger, supply of water. He said that thirty years hen

### HANDSOMELY ENTERTAINED.

Vermont Firemen Treated to an Unexpected Exhibition in Bestan.

Boston, Aug. 23 .- A strange incident cocurred this afternoon in connection with the visit to Boston of several hundred Vermont firemen. The Board of Engineers arranged to give an exhibition of the efficiency of the Boston department, for the entertainment of the visitors, in Fort Hill square, at 3 P. M. At the hour named the visiting firemen, headed by a band, marched into the square, and were greeted by the sight of flames bursting from all the windows in the upper stories of one of the most valuable business blocks facing the square. Signal box 47 was ringing, and engines and other fire apparatus were dashing up from all directions. The Vermonters did not know what to make of the situation. They had been handsomely entertained, but they had not expected that a valuable building and contents would be destroyed for their edification and instruction. The band stooped playing and the boys broke ranks and "ran with the machines." It was a fast and furious blaze. The flames originated mysteriously in the chemical storage house of Billings. Clapp & Co., and the noxious tumes from the burning material made it impossible to fight the fire a close quarters. The department did itself as much credit as though the exhibition had been planned, and the fire was confined to the upper stories. The stock on hand was valued at \$125,030, and the loss will probably exceed half that sum. The afternoon papers were decived by the nlarm. The reporters supposed it was rung for exhibition purposes, and the only newspaper man who responded scored a handsome triumph in the last edition of his journal. greeted by the sight of flames bursting from

### Miss Marle Prescott's Answer to Some Oscar Wilde's Critics.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I have received a number of letters from prominent citizens of New York city, expressing their indignation at the treatment Mr. Wilde's play has received from New York

My correspondents, with the exception of two per sons, are all strangers to me; yet it is remarkable tha they all express the same opinion, only differing in lan-guage. Three among the number are men of high lit-erary attainments and reputation, and one is a well-known newspaper editor. Will you permit me to answer them all through your columns !

It is an old refrain among theatrical people when they neet with attacks from critics of plays, that such criticism is the report of one man. Now, if there are twenty papers in a city, an actor or author has the benefit of the opinion of just twenty men. An audience (even in August) is generally composed of saveral times that number, and each one has his opinion. The critic only represents his own personal impression of a play and that impression is not by any means the verdict of the public. The opinions of the press are sometimes entired numble. The ordinants of the breas are sometimes entirely contrary to the sentiments of the public. How often we are artists whom the critics adore fail utherly to attract the public, and those whom critics deride draw flous ands to see them. As for resenting any treatment an author or an actor may receive from the critic, it would be not only foolish, but absolutely useless.

My own feelings in this matter are that Mr. Wildels much superior to the prejudice against him, and I know that "Vera" is a noble play, and that it will become a popular one.

that 'Vera' is a noise pisy, and that it will become a popular one.

Bome of the best actors and managers and literary men in this country have read 'Vera' and pronounced it a fine, jure play, and I can only say that if the critics of New York have treated 'Vera' as a buricaque, merely because Oscar Wilde wrote it, they have that privilege, and there is no law to enforce courtesy from any one. Authors have no claim on the considerations or favors of critics, neither do American papers owe any service to American artists; each in his own sphere and own way struggles for the verdict of the public.

Marke Parscott. Artificial Eggs and Artificial Chickens.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A morning journal says that eggs cannot be made artificially. I do not blame the editor for not believing it possible, but I can surprise him still more by bringing the artificial egg to life-a veritable chicken, feathers and all. I know that this seems incredible. Some persons may think I am a lunatic, but I have already letters paten think I am a lunatic, but I have already letters patent for the same under application, and I have sent to all the different nations for patents. I will soon open a place in this village, and I will enlarge my present factory to enable me to hatch out broods of chickens. The chickens are the common barnyard species, and are as hardy and lively as those batched in a natural way. I will be pleased to see or meet any scientific gentlemen who are interested in seeing life brought out of various compounds, and those compounds of the very simplest kind. The only difference in the hatching is that extreme cold is used in stead of extreme heat. The time is also shortened. It only takes one week under my process. Very respectfully, GREAT NECK, L. L., Aug. 21.

# The Death of Osceula.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: Among your Philadelphia despatches, the other day, was one giving an account of the death of an old soldier named giving an account of the death of an old soldier named George W. Bromley, who, it was stated, killed the famous Seminole war chief Osceola. Now Osceola was treacherously made prisoner, Oct. 23, 1837, while holding a conference, under a flag of truce, with Gen. Jose sup, near 81. Augustine. He was taken to Fort Moultre and held until he dead the following year. There were rimors that he was poissured, but it is to be hoped that the friends of the brave Bromley had not thus in mind when they made the claim that he was the man who killed Osceols.

E. S. E.

The Count on the Bridge. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: In roler ner to what is said about "The Count" in the article of the Bridge in The Son of Aug. 20, I wish to say that the Bridge in the row or any action personally acquainted with his financial standing. Through our foreign agency alone are his quarterly remittance made and delivered. He, we can word, is not as "poor as a church mone." He does not reside in Chatlain street, but at the East River View Hotel in South street; and last, but not least, he is far from theing so old as the article indicated.

### Lot Us Have a Change. AN ACROSTIC Too long the nation sits in judgment dumb.

New York, Aug. 21.

Holding with callous hand the unequal scales; Each wind stirs scandais, and the seasons come Rotten with shameless bargainings and sales. Enthralied, the workers murmur and rebel-Ballots for bread! while railroads rule the poll. Like carrion, gorged on flesh yet quick and warm, In surfeit feariess, and in greed grown bold.

Combined monopolists mete out Reform, And buy light Judges at their weight in gold.

No tax on wealth that labor does not pay; Protection fosters weakness, robs the strong And lands that were the people's bear to-day Rich harvest to the workers of their wrong. The Navy lingers in its dotage-Foes

Yield scornful tribute of "assisted" bordes; Men yet unweamed; a "suspect" kind that grows Under the shelter of a House of Lords.

Shall bonest government give way for fraud Till Fraud Triumphant, putting shame to rout, Gives us a Canar for our empire broad ! Or—will the people tyra the rescale out?

SUVDE IMS.

-The house in Southampton buildings.

Chancery lane, in which Hazilit, the essayist and critic and author of "Table Talk," lived and worked from 1820 to 1824, has just been pulled down. -Colorado's enthusiastic papers claim that

Maniton, Poncho, Pogasa, and Wagon Wheel will within the next ten years be the great resorts of the wealth and n of the world. -Mr. Storey, M. P., who bought the London Ecke from Passmore Edwards, M. P., a year ago, and received \$35,000 from the vender in consideration of foregoing the purchase, has now purchased the paper

again. The Echo will be conducted by Mr. Storey in conjunction with his numerous country papers.

— President Seelye of Amherst College says that a four years' scientific course was organized which a student could pursue with no knowledge of Greek and only a slight knowledge of Latin. After an experience of ten years it has been found that the best ecienting students have, in every year, without a single exc p-tion, been the classical students, and the college has be-

come so theroughly convinced that the best work in second so theroughly convinced that the best work in second is to be done only on the basis of a thorough grounding in the classics that it has discontinued its scientific as separate from its classical course.

—De Lesseps ought surely to be a man in some way after Carlyle's beart. The public, as an address just presented testifies, has not forgotten his acts as Consul at Barcelona forty years ago. In that town of Consult at Barcelona tor, years, where Romana Franka, Goths, Moora, and Spaniards have made their homes, Lesseps first won a great name. Barcelona revolted from the Spanish Queen in 1841. The pertyest it was bombarded and taken by Espartero. So herculcan were the Consul's tabors for the safety of the endangered peo-ple, of whatever nationality, and for the protection of sublic buildings, that decorative marks of gratitude iona people erected a small statue of him. So before he dreamed of Suez or l'ansma he had earned fame.

-The gambling spirit is universal, and the ingenuity shown in making occasion for a bet is some ing. The Spanish races in South America frequently vary the monotony of their midday sleata by playing "fly." In this game a pool is made, and each player furnishes himself with a piece of loaf sugar, which he places in front of him. Leisurely whimng their cigarettes the players keep a watchful eve upon the sugar and the pomessor of the piece on which a fly first alights takes the pool. The newest gambling institution is at Bombay—"rain gambling." There are certain shops Bombay—"rain gambling." There are certain shops near the Mombadevi Chowky where rain gambling goes on regularly during the monsoon. This species of dissi-pation consists in betting that rain will or will not fail within a certain time, and much money changes hands.

-A Paris journal tells that a New Yorker, whom it names, on coming into the possession of \$5,000 from the estate of a dead uncle, devoted it to playing luck; that he broke bank after bank in the French capits! until the doors of those that remained insolvent were closed defensively against him, and that a year of this prosperous gambling made him the possessor of half a illion. He returned to this city, and took fine quarters in a leading hotel. A year passed, and he did nothing except spend money lavishty. He went back to Paris last winter and made a fresh onslaught on the gambling hells. This time the conditions of lick were reversed. His was bad, and the gamblers' was good. He last as rapidly and steadily as previously he had won, and no he is without anything.

-Baltoon disasters are frequent enough in reality without inventing them, but a haze of fiction seems to hang about the alleged accident which befoll the aeronant Gratien, at Royan. While he was about to enter the car, in which his companion, a lady, was scated, the hot-air balloon broke loose, according to the story, and caught him up, suspended solely by a cord wound around two fingers. In this way he was carried several miles, at a height of over 600 yards above the earth, his comrade in the car having fainted and being able to give him no assistance, until the cooling of the air in the balloon brought him down to the earth, where he was still further dragged through the bushes till rescued, almost dead. Perhaps some details of this story may be the fruit of imagination; yet horrors as great have been frequent in ballooning.

-In the national museum in Tokio have been placed some old paintings of the Virgin Mary and the infant Christ, after the style of the orthodox con ception of the old masters who painted for the Romas Catholic Church. These were probably brought from Spain or Portugal by the Jesuit priests who penetrates Japan. They are now used, however, to glority one of the gods of Japan, who was not only miraculously con-ceived, but was born in a manger, according to Jap ancec belief. It is related that he suffered all the paint and penaities meted out to the reprobate wicked in the deepest dungeon in the prison house of King Yemmas, in Ligoko, or the hell of the Buddhists. The name of this self-sacrificing god is Yata-No-ligo. How many cents ries he has been in torture is a 'maiter of conjectore

to enter hell and view its system of terment. -London has a beauty competition wherein the public are invited to vote for the woman they think the lovellest among the more or less famous of th sex. Mrs Langtry went off with the lead, which she held for clear three weeks. Then she was overlinited by Lady Dudley and Lady Lonsdale, two actresses, Miss Gilchrist and Miss Drew, lying well up, while Mrs. Mac dick and Miss Dainy Venne, also of the stage, led a ruck of fifteen who tailed off to Miss Florence St. John and Miss Phillis Broughton, struggling in the rear. At the fifth week Lady Dudley and Lady Lonsdale forged ahead, with 136 votes each against 128 for the Lily, who was collared by Connie Gilchrist with 128 also, Miss Clement Scott Drew lying a loose third with 125 This field maintained the same order until three weeks ago, when Lady Dudley and Lady Lonsdale dropped out by request, it is supposed, and Miss Drew took up the running, the numbers being at last accounts: Drew 181 Gilchrist, 174; Kate Vaughan, 154; Daisy Venne, 131

-Bob Hart has written a letter to an actor begring him not to stay on the stage. The show busi-ness is extremely wicked in Bob's estimation. When a negro minstrel he was the funniest of burlesque stump peakers. He commanded a salary of a hundred dollars a werk when sober, but kept drunk so much of the time that his income ran very low. Then he reformed abandoned minetrelsy, and is now a Methodist evangel ist. Without his face blackened, and his appearance remiderel grotesque by a comical wig and exaggerated shirt collar, he makes an effective religious speaker He bas just been cured of asthma by faith. At least he He has just been cured of asthim by faith. At least he believes his recovery to have been miraculously effected through prayer, and it is certain that the asthim is all gone. "Bob's cure has made it impossible for him to backside into the minstrel business, unless the disease comes on him again," said a show manager. "Don't you remember that a peculiar hushiness of voice was what made him funny? Tilat was asthims. Lack of breath was his fortune, so to speak. Recovered, he wouldn't be of new to the contraction of the wouldn't be of any sort of use in the comic nigger big

—A murderer in New York can, if he chooses, take his pick from a considerable number of fairly competent lawyers, even though he hasn't a dultar with which to pay. "I was five years getting into a profitable criminal practice," one of the men in this line is quoted as saying, "and I succeeded only by serving gratis. I haunted police courts, and to every prisoner committed for trist who had no counsel I tendered my-self. In the trial courts the Judge may saying any judy yer present to defend a prisoner not provided with counsel. I made it a point to be on hand for these assignments. Of course many of the cases were so small that they didn't get into the papers at all, and in some that were reported my name would not appear, but sendly cach hard day's work brought the desired reward in -A murderer in New York can, if he ally each hard day's work brought the desired reward in the way of publicity. My practice grew to immense pro-portions, but it was a year before I could get enough moneyout of it in a week to pay my modest beard bill on Saturday night. At the end of the second year I had worked up to a barely living income, but had a debt left to clear off, and it is only very lately that I have become established firmly enough to refuse all but cash cases. Indeed, I do not yet let a good murder fall into rival hands on account of the perpretrator's importanically. Let me advise you to commit a sensational crime, if any, because then you can secure lawyers free-more emisent ones, too, than you may imagine.

-A Long Branch tent is pitched a little back from the beach. A correspondent writes that he heard a loud voice therein describing the tortures of the danned. It said that here was the lake of fire and damned. It said that here was the lake of fire and brimstone, with sinners bathing in it horribly; that over there were myriad souls being penetured by the devil with his fork; that beyond was a vists of infinitely varied terment; and all this was stated with a positive ness that made one hesitate at the entrance to prepare himself for something startling. But the scene was quiet. Only the oratory was disturbing. Nine women and four men were a lonesome audience. The preacher, though within six feet of his furthest auditor, counting only those inside the tent, was shouting with all his ing only those inside the tent, was shouting with all his vocal might. The writer surmines that this was prompted by a desire to reach the ears of unintentional heavers who were rolling past in fine equipages, loninging on breezy verandas, and amoking ungodly totacco, and, above all, disregarding his admonition to make a crowded congregation in his Gospel tent. "Within the sound of his voice, too," the observer asserts, "was the son of an English nobleman engaged in the sinful and decriedly vain attempt to best a professional gambler at the gambler's own game. At this very time there eat at the routette table, among many others, the largest New York city dealer in beef, an officer of the Stock Exchange, a bank President, and a famous lawyer. It was evident that the young Briton was one of those who believe that the gaming madness can be reduced to method at the outside of the table. He had a pencil and a sheet of paper, and was keeping a record of the numbers as ing only those inside the tent, was shouting with all his at the outside of the table. He had a pencil and a sheet of paper, and was keeping a record of the numbers as they were called. It cost him less than a hundred dollars, so far as I observed, to test his system, though it is not likely that he atopaed with that trial. He seemed to have an idea that each number was bound to win as agual number of times within a certain period, and that by making a table he could determine eventually how to put his money on the right mots."